BY CAROLINE M. SAWYER. HITHER come, O Friends! whose early Morning gleams with dew drops pearly. And wend with me To the 'sylvan' sea.

And our talk of the loved and the lost shall be Hither come, when flowers are drooping Neath the noon-sun o'er us stooping, And we'll seek the shade Of the 'Greenwood' glade, our last, still couch may so soon be made. Hither come, when twillight tender

Veils the earth in softened sple And we'll lift our eye To the rose lit sky.

To God and the blest ones that round us lie. Ha! what sayst thou, pale young mother.
Through thy sobs and tears that smother
Young mother! and thou
Of the earnest brow—
Fond father!—what grief do ye tell me now?

See, we come! and, locked in slumber. See, we come! and, locked in stumber.
One sweet cherab, from the number
Nursed on our breast,
We bear to his rest
In the bosom of Earth, while his soul seeks the blest! So? Alas! then let us single
(Dust with dust that he may mingle)
Some nook, where a bed
We may tenderly spread.
And gently lay in it his weary young head! Here's the spot!—Here, 'neath the willow, Spread the couch and smooth the pillow; Then sheets we'll strew
Of violets blue, [dew!-watered with tear-drops more gentle than

There, 'tis done!-Kind Earth receive him!' Tender babe! with thee we leave him! Keep him with care,
He is weak and fair,
And we've watched him with many a tear and Winds, a gentle requiem make him! Sing, sweet birds, ye will not wake him! For his slumber is sound In the cool, moist ground, And the spirits of silence are gathering round! Mother, now forbear thy weeping !

Mother, now lorsear thy weeping!
Father, come and leave him sleeping!
For lovely and bright
Is the hand of light
Which be seeketh now through the vale of night! Bright, but O, the way how lonely!
Darkness is around him only!
No sunlight or day,
Diffuses one ray. [way!
Through that vale where our lone child pursueth his

Mother, no! not lone : for o'er him Scraphs float and walk before him Good angels stand
In the Silent Land,
And the good Christ holdeth his little hand!

Gently, then, sweet angels guide him!
Blessed Saviour, walk beside him!
Lead him along
Till his steps grow strong.
And he rests at last 'mid the Seraph throng!

The Story of Stephen Mapleson. [From 'Torrington Hall']

I am a native of Leeds. My father was a worknam a native of Leeds. My lather was a work-man in one of the extensive woolen factories of the town—that of Lisle, Biddesworth and Company. My mother attended to a little grocer's shop, which had been set up on the strength of a hundred pounds, bequeathed by an uncle, and the entire savings of a life of hard toil. The united income realized by hushad been set up on the strength of a hundred pounds, begoeathed by an uncle, and the entire savings of a life of hard toil. The united income realized by hus-band and wife was just sufficient to support them in decency, but not in comfort, and to make them look with complacency, but not with joy, on the presence of two children.

My sister Margaret was six years old, and I was

she was brought home to us senseless, and with her was brought tom from the socket. In the operation of carding the wood, her hand first, and then her was had got drawn into the machinery, and it was with much difficulty that her life had been preserved in the time. She arraying a homeon, but a life. ation, exercise, and recreation. One of

side; and after having borne the horrible pain of suputation with great fortitude, sank rapidly, and feel soquicity that her mother could not persuade beself affirst that she had not merely fainted.

My mother had no leisure to indulge her grief. The shop must be attended to, if her heart was staing, and the passing day provided for, what the coverred. This necessity, though stern, saved serious much additional misery of mind, which she maid otherwise have endured; and at length her state of cheerfulness returned. I made myself is useful as my age would permit, and the little stoory concern actually began to assume a prosponse appearance.

Thus we lived until I arrived at eighteen.

sem. This shop had hitherto been occupied by a saker, but was now opened as a grocer. I need states the particulars of such a common every syourse of events as now ensued. Our richer subbrocommenced with the intention of crushing security and the did so. He fitted up his shop with so sach plate giass, malogany, and gilt lettering, as said our hamble shop look beggarly in comparise. He had ascertained, very correctly, the extent my mother's means; and, on a careful calculation the expenses, found that it would ansser to break and not bringing matters to a termination in reery thing under prime cost. The effect of ship for the ship for the

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the greatest number of mankind to repulsive, long continued and ill-requited toil for the unsatisfactory, feverisi benefit of a few. I was one of a scattered brotherhood, rapidly increasing, and dangerous to the stability of government in all the most advanced nations of civilization; a brotherhood of earnest, self-denying, dauntless enthusiasts, who, from having a small share of the wealth produced in the present denying, dauntless enthusiasis, who, from having a small share of the wealth produced in the present location and disdain pictured on the conatenance of mr. Biddesworth, as this extraordinary speech of mr. Biddesworth, as the mr. Biddesworth as the mr. Bidesworth as the mr. Biddesworth as the mr. Biddesworth as the mr.

that system; and was, see. Their creed may be called the philosophy of the working classes.

I was in the habit of meeting other young men who harmonized with me in opinion; and at these meetings we freely interchanged thought and communicated information. One night I had spoken with more than usual animation on the tremendous power which capital now exercises over labor, and declared it to be my conviction that no tyranny which the human race has yet known can be compared to it in subtlety and deadliness. This incautious language was conveyed in some manner to my employers; and two mornings afterwards when I went to my daily duty. I was called into Mr. Biddesworth's private room.

desworth's private room.

I wish to speak to you. Mapleson, said he, motioning me to a seat. I have been told of some foolish and intemperate remarks which you made the night before last, and also that it was far from being the first time you have expressed yourself in a similar strain.

a similar strain.'
Sir,' I exclaimed, 'the words I used—
'No matter!' interrupted Mr. Biddeswo 'Sir,' I exciaimed, 'the words I used—' No matter' interrupted Mr. Biddesworth; 'the particular words signify but little. Your general sentiments, I am sorry to find, are not what I esteem either sound or creditable. I have sent for you now, that I may hear from yourself the arguments which it seems you gave forth on that evening with regard to the "tyranny of capital'—or some such cant phrase You perceive that I as a capitalist, am personally interested in the matter.' Since you desire it, sir, 'said I, 'I will sincerely state my convictions. Mark well, however, and do not force it in any part of our conversation, that not forget it in any part of our conversation that the phrase—or "cant phrase"—"tyranny of capital." does not mean, in the slightest degree, tyranny of capitalists. It is the present commercial system, not the present commercial men, that we are inimi-

Candid and philosophical, truly! exclaimed Mr. Biddesworth, smiling bitterly. But, sir, let us understand each other. You urge, I believe, that whilst employers are living juxuriously, those whom they employ are miserably and unfairly remunerated that those who produce all, get but a little of the pro-ductions for their own use—while those who produce nothing, but act as mere over lookers of various descriptions, out act as mere over lookers of various descriptions, contrive to secure to themselves by very much the greater portion. This is, I think, the substance of your complaint?

'It is,' replied I.

descriptions, contrive to secure to themselves by very much the greater portion. This is, I think, the substance of your complaint?

It is, replied I.

Very well? said Mr. Biddesworth. 'Now we know what we have to discuss; and I believe I shall be able to answer you. Before I proceed to do so, however, I will give you a sketch of my life, as illustrating strength and the delicious flavor of a well-concected basel of punch, were irresistible; and he had sold himself a willing slave to the king before he recovered from their united influence. When he did recover, it was too late to retruet. He quitted the bown next day, ashamed and afraid to see his wife and children. We never heard of him again.

Our sole dependence for support was now upon our mother, and nobly she exerted herself to fulfil the duty. From earliest moroing till latest night was she to be found behind the counter of her poor shop—too generally with no customers before it; her ut mosthope to dispense paltry portions enough of teas, sigar, starch, and soap, to defray the inevitable cost of existence.

Not many years after the disappearance of my lather, Margaret went to work at the factory where shad been employed. This realized a few additional shillings a week; which shillings stood in lieu of elucation, exercise, and recreation. One evening she was brought home to us senseless, and with her ployer, that, at the end of five years. I was made a partner. In two years more, Mr. Lisle died, and I married his widow, who brought me a large fortune. The present Mr. Lisle is the eldest son of my

taking this woolen-factory as an example, we will speak of ourselves as the contracting parties. The property concern actually began to assume a prospect of ourselves as the contracting parties. The property concern actually began to assume a prospect of ourselves as the contracting parties. The employers are accused of giving lower wages than they ought, and it is affirmed that profits should be more equally divided. Now, it will be admitted at once that every one concerned should be paid according to the amount of his investment and risk. Your contribution is your labor, as clerk, which is worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year of its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year. I assume this to be its worth eighty pounds a year of the worth more year. and this independent of risk; for if I were to be ruined to morrow, you could, without much difficulty, transfer your labour to another employer. My contribution on the other band, is—besides my labor in personal superintendence—one hundred and twenty thousand pounds; which sum is all I have in the world, and which is now staked on the continued prosperity of this undertaking.

Am not I therefore, for labor, money invested, wear and tear of machinery and building, and risks by bad debts and unsuccessful speculations, deserving of very much more than you, who contribute merely eighty pounds annually in the form of clerkship?

wished your case completely laid out before mine was stated. We differ so radically that I hardly expect you to complehend me—much more agree with me. You began with a serious misapprehen

sion; and then proceeded to an assumption which I cannot grant, and from which flow all your quintons.

Well, my good friend, 'exclaimed Mr. Biddes worth, 'let me know this misapprehension and this false assumption. You commenced, said I, by affirming that we

retiy danghters, for the eigar and cheap period like.

**Rober had succeeded, by the advice and as sace of one or two friends, in preserving so much he wreck as sufficed to keep us from immediately and we took measures to carry her the insolvent Court. She was soon, however the requiring a new properly and in further saving large period of the sake of realizing an individual money profit, we wrough all further saving large period of the sake of realizing an individual money profit, we wrough all further saving large period of the sake of realizing an individual money profit, we wrough the requirily saving lower wages than they could be more equally divided. Now the fact is, that we accuse employers of nothing, and direct all our discount against the organization of employment. while in this morbid state of mind I was brook which as when the man of the basiling worldly-wise: tyrants and with me man of the consideration of your most dispute that laborers have no other claim on captured as when the man of the basiling worldly-wise: tyrants and with me brook and deavoring to form plans as to the consideration of your most dispute that laborers have no other claim on captured to their country. While in this morbid state of mind I was brook as the claim on the basiling worldly-wise: tyrants and the state of the country will then altered as an abstract trail, must, in the country of the countr

the listened with unmoved quietness to my statement of distress and prayer for a clerkship; and, when I had concluded, regretted that his establishment was so entirely filled up as to preclude the possibility of my being admitted. Seeing, however, the chilling effect which this announcement had upon me, be relaxed from his determination so far as to offer me employment as extra porter, with a weekly salary of ten shillings, and liberty to sleep in the house. This proposition I gladly accepted, and the same day began work.

In two years I became an under clerk, at an annual salary of forty pounds; and by the time I had reached the age of twenty-five my situation in the counting house brought me in eighty pounds a year. To be sure, I did a great deal for the money. I was always at my desk at nine in the morning, and never left before eight in the evening—often not before mine or ten. Every fourth Sunday I was obliged to stop all day on the premises; and my holidays, except Sunday holidays, were things unheard of, except in cases of severe and undoubted illness.

But though I was industrious and frugal, I was not prudent. My early notions of dissatisfaction with the existing arrangements of society had become more deeply rooted by subsequent reading and reflection. Every act I saw around me, and the market, will be to render a distinctive class, absolutely useless. Human labor, gradaally becoming of less and less worth in the inarket, will at last come to be of such little exchangeable value that wages will be also currently into that of capital. The terms capitalist and labor into that of capital. The terms capitalist and labor into that of capital. The terms capitalist and labor into that of capital. The terms capitalist and labor into that of capital. The terms capitalist and labor into that of capital. The terms capitalist and labor into that of capital. The terms capitalist and labor into that of capital. The terms capitalist and labor into that of capital into the mark out no division. All will be performed

If anybody had told me that I should ever have have expected to be so entertained. You are work

have expected to be so entertained. You are worse than I thought.

But let me reply to your false and extravagant assumption, that laborers have been injured by machinery. The reverse is the fact. The condition of the working classes has steadily improved as the nation has grown older—and rapidly so since the extensive introduction of machinery into all kinds of industry. Occasional periods of depression are the exception to the rule; and if the operations of capital and labor were free—if all restrictive imposts were abolished—the doctrine of protection were atterly abandoned, and that of free trade substituted—these periods of depression would disappear, and terly abandoned, and that of free trade substituted—these periods of depression would disappear, and the entire British people would be more prosperous than ever. I am a Conservative, as you know; but I am, nevertheless, an advocate for free trade.

the same quantity was afterwards produced by machinery with the assistance of twenty men, it follows that eighty of the hundred must have been thrown out of employment, unless five times the original quantity of goods were required; in which case the whole hundred men would be wanted and machinery would have done them no harm. Now in consequence of the cheap rate at which the goods could be offered in the market by this method of complicated machinery, with laborers acting as mere directors, such an immense power over the commerce of the world was given to Great Britain—where these new inventions were primarily developed—

Which free trade would remove, said Mr.

Biddesworth.

'It would, in my opinion, but palliate the evil—
not cure it.' said I. 'Something like the intense and
morbid activity of our past manufacturing career
would be revived—but it would quickly fade away. To believe that free trade would prove more than a temporal relief is, I think, a delusion. It would probably give us a little time to consider our circumstances, and take measures accordingly. But the real question to be solved is, how we can newly organize industry so us to be free from the maladies encountered in the old system, by the introduction of

reasoners on free trade, assume too coolly, that the toiling millions of their poorer countrymen will not sweed in a satisfactory manner; and neither free trade, nor anything else, will stay its progress to wards that consummation. What might formerly have been good for us, may not be good for as now. Adam Smith was a wise man—but we must not sacrifice ourselves to his memory.

My future Utopia seemed extravagant to you; but I do not see how society can ultimately settle down into anything else. We cannot go back, we cannot stand still and every step forward brings us nearer to such a world. Granting that machinery disconness greatly with human labor, there can be

but four possible ways of proceeding, as regards the working classes: firstly, to prevent their being born; secondly, to kill them when they are born; thirdly, to support them as paupers; and fourthly, to constitute them partners in the property of the machinery. Now, the first of these plans has been tried, and it has failed; multitudinous children—surplus' children—are born amongst the working classes, in spite of Maithus and poverty. The second or manderous—plan I think we may dismiss a

that they are not constructed with due regard to the ascertained law of increase, as respects the human race.

'The Malthusian objection is plausible, said I, but quite hollow when properly examined. It is correct, certainly, that population, if nachecked, will in time press upon the means of subsistence, in so far as these means can be farmished by a particular combination of mankind; but in a rational and scientific society so very much more produce would be raised from the same quantity of land than is raised at present, that the sarplus of human beings would be longer in arriving. And when it did arrive, what, let me ask, is to prevent the superbundanty opulation from 'swarming, and settling in fresh localities. Each person, in a state of unrestricted exertion, can produce more than enough for his, or ber, consumption; and if the artificial institutions of a corrupt society do not admit such an eternal consideration of self-preservation. pre-occupied by sufficient tenants, it is the duty of those already in possession to find another as good for fellow-lodgers who appear amongst them, not by any will of their own, but the will of the pre-occupiers. And this duty would be performed with theoretianess, and as necessary to an enlightened scheme of progress and extension. The citizens of a rational social system would, of course, though you seem strangely to have forgotten it—be not only as well able as now, but much better able, to keep down the amount of their work by keeping down the number of children born, but such a course, if adopted at all, would certainly be dictated by no tear of over population. For thousands of years the earth will call out for cultivators, and will laugh at Malthustans.

have lived—would you not descree in your latter lays the income which I enjoy?"
We are not speaking of the same question, sir,"

said I. It is the present commercial system itself— not the present division of profits, which is natural to it—that I have ventured to controvert. Whilst society is based on competition, and money is the prize held out for all to struggle for, the man, or womuch has been endured and loregone, and the pro-able expense bears proportion to the sacrifice. But is the sacrifice rational 1 and is the sacrificer estima-ble? These are inquiries which are beginning to be heard, and which must be attended to.

These ignorant working millions!' exclaimed Mr Biddesworth. Repining at their lot, and looking up to masters as so many gods! How little do they omprehend the anxieties and evils attaching to the lass of capitalists only! the lever of speculation— be constant watchfulness needed to defeat the arts f rivals—and the ever-present danger of bankrupt-y, and loss of all that has been accumulated by a

ctime of exertion" I could bardly refrain from smiling at this speech. And it is such an existence, sir, said I, 'that you would have the laborer aspire to as the reward for all his tolls and troubles? There seems, indeed, to be little happiness in the present system, either for employers or employed. The difference, apparently, is between rich and miserable, and poor and miserable. ble. A state of things so repulsive to common ense is doomed to destruction! Let us end this discussion, said Mr. Biddes

rorth. I have done all I can to convince you; and you will not listen to reason, it is no fault of mine. Ou are more foolish than mischievous, I find; and, herefore, I shall not discharge you from your situation, as I at first intended; but take care that I am ot compelled to do so on some future occasion.

Where we here we there can you bring regists me.

?' said L. 'Have I ever failed in my duty?' Have ver been guilty of dishonesty?' 'Neither,' replied Mr. Biddesworth; 'but the mad

mions you have avowed would justify your dis-sal. You, no doubt, consider me bigoted: I usider you lost.'

sofficient world y caulin to resist an softentations of follow their examples, but I published anonymously a series of pamphiets on similar subjects, which were very excensively circulated.

Eight or nine months passed in this way, when great courmercial depression was felt throughout the whole of the manufacturing districts. On all sides hands were discharged, and mills closed, or solver a high interest were ruined. des hands were discharged, and mills closed, or orking half-time. Several masters were ruined ; borers wandered about the streets begging; and ertyphore as peared the streets begging; and

everywhere appeared gloom, and apprehension of still worse to come.

Leeds was considerably affected, but not so much so as Manchester, and other cotton-pinning places. Our firm experienced an important diminution of business; and a new and startling aspect of leisure prevailed in the counting bouse.

I was beginning to congratulate myself on this relaxation from former unremitting toil, when Mr. Biddesworth one evening sent for me to his room, and addressed me thus:

I had resolved, some time ago, Mr. Mapleson, to take the step I am now about to take, but the pres-

est unhappy state of trade induces me to delay it no longer. Two or three cierks I must discharge; and you shall go at all events. The career you have pursued since I calmly argued with you, and strove to turn you from the erroneous doctrines you had imbibed, is no secret to me. Not content with using your pen as a elerk, you have been idiot enough, it seems, to use it as an author. You have published pamphlets—and pamphlets of the worst tendency. Go, sir; and let me advise you not to apply to me for a character. I shall say all I know concerning you—and that is enough to rain you with any sensible employer. You have chosen your path—and must abide by the consequences.

'If you please to turn me off, sir, said I, 'of course you can do so. Reflect dispassionately, however, before you cast me upon the world without eccapation, and, by your good will without a chance of is. I have never shirked my duty, and my moral conduct is unstained. The opinions I bold have not been lightly nor hastily formed, and I cannot change them whilst I believe them true. Convince me that I am wrong, or allow me with impunity to think myself right.

'Your unmoved and insolent defiance of my authority, said Mr. Biddesworth, 'would confirm me in my purpose, if any confirmation were necessary. Here, sir, is your salary to the end of the quarter.—Take it and leave me.

It was in vain to protest: I could only obey. I went home and sat down with an aching head to meditate on my future prospects. They seemed so

Take it and leave me.

It was in vain to protest: I could only obey. I went home and sat down with an aching head to meditate on my future prospects. They seemed so dreary that I abandoned the contemplation in despair, and sought advice from my friends.

They received me with the utmost kindness. If their power to alleviate my condition had been equal to their sympathy for it. I need have feared nothing; but they were all obscure young men, like myself; clerks, warehousemen, shopmen, and so on. At last, after much deliberation, they organized a scheme, which they were confident would prove of great service to me. Mr. Biddesworth, it was unanimously agreed, was not a person to hope anything from: they, therefore, determined to piace me beyond his ill-feeling, and to farnish me with employment themselves. Our meetings had hitherto been held at each other's rooms; but it was resolved that we should now form ourselves into a regular society—that I should be secretary, at a salary of fifty pounds a year—that we should reat proper premises—and, to carry out all more fully, that we should ing, which we fitted up in consonance with our design. We had a capital lecture room, a coffee and reading-room, and several class rooms. I set to work vigorously, in my capacity as secretary, to consolidate and extend the society; and being delivered from my old dread of appearing personally consolidate and extend the society; and being delivered from my old dread of appearing personally

consolidate and extend the society, and being de-livered from my old dread of appearing personally conspicuous. I now not only published several pamphlets, but frequently lectured.

Our progress was at first very satisfactory: but

could be better.

I bade a grateful and affectionate fare all to my rived in the metropous master of three points ten shillings, which was my entire stock of provision for the future. But my endeavors to procure a situation were useless. No one would even talk of engaging me without a certificate of my good character; and Mr. Biddesworth had significantly admonished me not to apply to him for this. I had no warm and con-fortable householders to speak for me, and plead my canne. The privilege of work was too great happing.

cause. The privilege of work was too great happiness for me to expect.

I was reduced to my last half crown—and still was earning nothing. At length it struck me that I might turn my talent for drawing to account. I had always been fond of this pursuit; and by some ount of application had attained a very respects proficiency. I purchased, therefore, a few cakes

ble neighborhood, where I had seen similar produc-tions exhibited for sale.

The master of the establishment was behind the counter when I entered, and I felt relieved to find no customers present. He shook his head with a depressing and dissatisfied air as I preferred my re-quest that he would look at the drawing, and, if he approved of it, even go so far as to buy it.

Our hands are full of these things, said he; and they go off very dull—very dull indeed! The market is overstocked, my good friend; and really I don't feel inclined to buy articles I can't sell. Young la-dies, now a days, you see draw for themselves, or

in't give much."

'Two days have been devoted to it,' said I; 'an nale labor, sir, is cheap—extremely cheap! Whinks of giving much to governesses—and wom thinks of giving much to governess—and sempstresses—and servant maids? This drawing, I suppose now, is done by your mother, or sister, or wife, or somebody of that sort; and if she could turn herself to any thing better, why she would of course. No, no: women who have no friends to support them, must expect to work bard, and line hard too, poor things!

ings!"
"This drawing, sir,' said I," is not the production of a woman. It was done by myself.'
Yourself!' exclaimed he, staring, and shrugging
his shoulders; 'Oh, Lord!' Yourself! Well, sir, I

can't afford a higher price than if a woman had done it. Makes no difference in it, you know, as a saleable article. We'll say four shillings, if you

Good beavens, sir" exclaimed I; where can your conscience be to offer such a sum! How can I line on terms like these!"

'My conscience, sir. replied he, smiling, 'has nothing to do with the matter. I pay as liberal a price as any other tradesman in my line of business; and, if you doubt my word, you can try—if you have not already done so. As to how you are to live, really that is your affair, not mine; if my customers would purchase readily enough, I would offer you four jounds instead of four shillings—but they will not, and I offer you as much as I can, leaving you to refuse if you think proper.

To oppose his reasoning was idle; for what was it but sound, practical common sense, as the world goes! I took the money, and received permission to supply more drawings to order.

supply more drawings to order. I dragged on a wearisome, chee

that I had said was forgotten, or forgiven, by my rigid employer.

Our evening meetings for mutual instruction were continued by my friends and myself; and same of our number even ventured to give cheap popular lectures on matters of social interest. I had sufficient worldly caution to resist all solicitations to follow their examples, but I published anonymously a series of pamphlets on similar subjects, which were very extensively circulated.

Eight or nine months passed in this way, when a series conveners all decreasion was felt throughout threatened me with number of god and man, and threatened me with numbered there and hereafter.

By immense strength of resolution I worked in its spite of all. To relax, indeed, was to perish of starvation; and though such a life was hardly worth continuing, yet the natural dread of death made me willing to endure the burtken. But I could not prevent myself from falling behind-hand with my employer, and he complained bitterly of my want of punctuality.

One evening, after a protracted struggle with my insane malady, I had contrived to complete a drawing. I started off with it at once; for I was actually without any money whatever. As I burried along the crowded and brilliantly lighted streets. along the crowded and brilliantly lighted streets, my illusions of sense grew more vivid than ever—
Mr. Biddesworth walked by my side, and alternately jeered and menaced me. At last, to my diseased apprehension, the passengers on both footpaths, and the persons riding or driving in the road, commenced eyeing me with suspicion and horror. They appeared to close around me, with the latention of setzing me, and I ran blindly forward to escape, overcome with fear. Then it was that all swept on in pursuit. A torrent of human beings seemed such in a feer me, and every moment gained upon

overcome with hear. Then it was that all swept on in pursuit. A torrent of human beings seemed rushing after me, and every moment gained upon me. I felt that I was about to be overwhelmed—when suddenly a shock, as of electricity, shot through my brain, and I fell to the ground in a fit.

When I recovered my consciousness, I found my-self in a chemist's shop, stretched on a sofa, with the assistant actively engaged in restoring me. The gentleman is known as one of the most eminent of living recologists. He gathered from my unconnected sentences, some notions of my situation, and insisted on taking me home with him, until he saw what could be done for me. At his house I was treated, for three weeks, with the greatest care and tenderness: and then, through his interest, I became an inmate of this asylum.

It is astonishing to think how rapidly the new influences dissipated my mental ailments. Health seems the only possible condition of a residence in this asylum, where the evils of the world are studiously excluded, and its benefits admitted. Oh! that I could dwell here till the hour of my death!

The reflection that I cannot—that the time will

I could dwell here till the hour of my death!

The reflection that I cannot—that the time will come for me to leave, is the sole cause which tends to retard my recovery. A slight occasional dizziness is now my only complaint; but when I am quite well, and no excuse remains for longer stay, how can I renew the fight for existence, in the miserable state of society I was snatched from? No place is vacant for me; I am not wanted—and shall be trampled under the feet of those already there! If such be a life of sanity, God for ever keep me mad, and let me live here amongst madness!

SPEAKING CROSS.—You gain nothing by a harsh word. What if that boy broke the pitcher, or put his elbow through the glass, do you mend either by applying harsh epithets to him! Does it make him more careful in future! Does he love you better! Hark! he is murmuring. What says the boy!—

I'm glad of it; I don't care how much! I broak."
He talks thus to be even with his master. It is very wrong in him, we know, but it is homan nature, and the example has been set before him by you.

Say to the careless boy, "I am sorry; you must be more careful in future," and what will be his reply! "I was an accident, and I will be more careful." He will never break another pitcher or glass—if he can help it, and he will respect and love you a thousand times more than when you flew in a rage and swore vengeance on his head. Remember this, ye who get angry and rave at a trifle.

[Portland Bulletin.

of the Principle of Combination.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

NO. V.....GRATIS.

Horace Greecev, Esq.-Dear Sir: I wrot you a few words some days since in relation to the above settlement. Since then I have paid this little concerning them : perhaps they may be of some interest, and suggestive to our farmers emigrating to the West, as they will show the advantage of a sysof Young America' at the rate of ten copies for tem of combined or united emigration, instead of the

present isolated system. The settlement consists of a body of Germans, 600 persons in all. men, women and children-who purchased and located upon a tract of 6400 acres, situ-ated seven miles from Buffalo. They are superior to the generality of emigrants which arrive in this country, and many of them are very intelligent men and thorough-going Industrialists. To show what

did not come together; we shall then see the amount of force which has been expended.

1842—May, 45 persons; June, 75; August, 45; October, 65; 1844—June, 200; July, 20; August, 30; 1845—July, 30; August, 30—Total, 600.

They brought with them abusdant capital: they bought and paid in cash for their land (6400 acres) \$74,000.

Coming to a new country, and seeing the difficulties attendant upon each family building its own house and prosecuting alone and separately its own branch of Industry, they decided upon combining and directing their united labors in the most efficient manner possible for the advantage of all. Instead of dividing their land into separate farms, they have left it together in one fine domain, and it is cultivated jointly by the community. Some of the persons brought none; to preserve the rights of property, those who makes

of cattle.

They have a small tannery and are preparing for a larger one: they have mechanics of various kinds among them and willenter into various branches of manufactures, among others of gloves. One of their principal men has examined carefully the woolen manufactories in this State, and they are convinced that they can enter upon this branch of business with decided success.

900 acres of land were cleared when purchased; they have cleared in addition 55 acres. They have

they have cleared in addition 55 acres. They have made some roads which must have cost a good deal

tion. This was on the land when purchased.
They have 30 horses, 50 oxen, 90 cows, 400 sheep,
head of small cattle, together with an abundance

cheerless existence of establishment near our large lakes.

The labor they have accomplished and the improvements they have made are surprising: it speaks well for the superior efficiency of combined effort over isolated and individual effort. A gentleman who accompanied me, and who has seen the whole western part of this State settled, observed that they had made more improvements in less than two years than were made in our most flourishing villages when first settled in five or six.

In this success of the Germans, is there not a lesson for our farmers and mechanics emigrating to the West? If it were possible, in the midst of our self-ish and incoherent mode of action and concert of parpose, would it not be far better for 80 or 100 families to form a preliminary association before emigrating West, send out some pioneers to explore and purchase tracts of land before leaving, put up some buildings, and prepare the way by getting a saw mill, a carpenter's shop, perhaps a brick yard ready, before the main body came on. A proper proportion of farmers and mechanics might also be combined, who could lend each other mutually their aid.

Each family might have its separate farm, but they

Each family might have its separate farm, but they could have a combined store to avoid the enormous profits of traders in new settlements; they might also have a combined store house or granary for their grain, with a threshing machine attached to it, and they could take measures to dispose of their products in the most advantageous manner—all of which is out of the power of the single farmer acting alone

Division of Labor.—A certain preacher, who was holding forth to a somewhat wearied congregation, lifted up his eyes to the gallery, and beheld his son pelting the people with chesnats. Dominie was about to administer, ex cathedra, a sharp and stringent reprimand for this flagrant act of impiety and disrespect, but the youth, anticipating him, bawled out at the top of his voice—
"You mind your preaching, daddy, and I'll keep them awake!"

The scene that ensued may be safely left to the

We perceive by 'Young America,' the organ of this new party, that its Weekly General and Ward Meetings are kept up with much spirit, though in

well, J. Commerford, B. O'Conner, Beeney, Mas grerier, &c. &c. are the chief speakers Mr. F. C. Treadwell is their candidate for Sens Smith do. for Register. Their main object to th stoppage of the sale of the Public Lands and the every landless man to take a quarter section acres) or a village lot of the Public Lands, and oc cupy it so long as he possesses no other land. The following is one of their appeals to the public, which has just been issued in a small placard as an Extra

ARE you an American citizen? Then you are a joint owner of the Public Lands. Why not take enough of your property to provide yourself a home? Why not core yourself a Farm?

Remember Poor Richard's saying — Now I have a

where of the Public Lands. Why not take among of the self-land with a country, and many of them are very intelligent method and becated upon a tract of 6400 acres, situated seven miles from Buffalo. They are superior to the generality of emigrants which arrive in this country, and many of them are very intelligent mand thorough-going Industrialists. To show what can be done by combined Labor, I will state the did not come together; we shall then see the amount of force which has been expended.

1843—May, 45 persons; June, 75; August, 45; October, 65; 1844—June, 200; July, 20; August, 50; 1845—July, 30; August, 30; July, 20; August, 30; 1845—July, 30; August, 30; July, 20; August, 30; Self-July, 30; August, 30; July, 20; August, 30; Self-July, 30; August, 30; 30;

To the Editor of The Tribune

It would seem that Mesars, W. W. Deforest & Co. and Barnard, Adams & Co. ought to be satisfied after gaining their point, without turning round and abusing the Government appraisers, who are only doing their duty. Inasmuch as they show considers. ble anxiety about the matter by addressing letters to14.000 Editors of papers, I take it for granted that the subject is fairly open for discussion. This Wool which has been a matter of dispute came from Cor dovs, a Province several hundred miles from Buenos Ayres, in the interior. It comes down in large pended, there is the actual representative. In my opinion their land is worth nearly twice what they gave for it, being excellent land, and situated near a large and growing town.

They have a store of their own, and buy all their goods at wholesale, thereby saving the enormous intermediate profit paid by settlers to the country merchant. The goods are furnished at cost to the people.

They cultivate their lands and prosecute their branches of mechanics jointly, and, after paying the is percent interest divide the product equally among all—each being expected, as they remarked to me, to do his part faithfully. They have not, however, fixed upon a definite system—they are studying and examining, guided by a plain common-sense and their instinct of right. As they are animated by a sentiment of justice, they will, I presume, discover an honest and equitable, if not a brilliant plan of organization. They live in separate houses, but each family has not a separate kitchen; several combine and have one kitchen, and dine together. They have a wash-house and do their washing jointly.

Harmony and good feeling prevail, and there appears to be every prospect of success. They are applying for an act of incorporation, which certainly should be granted to them: their aim is production and the organization of an extensive manufacturing establishment near our large lakes.

The labor they have accomplished and the improvements they have made are surprising: it speaks covered carts, drawn by 6, 8 and 10 oxen. Now it is well

zens) out of the country, BEFORE GRASS is high enough to sustain their stock whilst traveling." We would advise him to secure a patent right immediately. But then, he may be robbed of his glory, by the rapidly advancing discoveries of the age. Some more exalted genius may yet possibly discover the injustice of driving the Mormons from the country arms grass grows. At any rate Remostly dis-AFTER GRASS GROWS. At any rate, Bennett's discoveries, until superseded, should swake the attention of the whole scientific world. Wonders in this lucid field may yet be accomplished!

O. P.

and isolatedly.

I have a pian prepared quite in detail for such a system of emigration: would it be of sufficient general interest to authorize its publication in The Tribune—the Universal Journal par excellence? Very truly yoars.

A. B.

FREE LABOR COLONY IN TENNESSEE.—It is said that a Colony of 800 or 1000 Germans are about to locate in Morgan county, Tennessee. One design of the Colony is to istroduce free labor. Success to every such enterprise. A colony of non-six webolders, acting on the free-labor principle, in a slave State will teach slaveholders a good lesson on the advantage of such labor, which if they are wise they will not refuse to learn. [Cincinnati Watchman.]

Thy Brother.—Speak to your brother—speak kindly to him for his spirits are sad and his heart is heavy. No friend has he in the wide world; he is a stranger among strangers. Once he was happy. Parents smiled upon him, and sisters were affectionate. But they are dead. Once friend ster another he has followed to the narrow house: and now he is alone. Alone! What feelings does not the world waske in the heart! Alone in the world—who would be alone? With none to smile upon him, none to speak kindly to him, none to smile upon him, none to speak kindly to him, none to shoule one to speak kindly to him, none to shoule one to speak kindly to him, none to love him. Sad indeed must be his lot. Take him by the band, broash away his tears, and cheer his heart, if but for a moment. You will feel happier for the deed, on your pillow at night you can look back on a bright spot—a beautiful oasis in the dreary march of fife.

Who will not be kind to the stranger by his gate!

Who will not be kind to the stranger by his gate!

Who will not be kind to the stranger by his gate!

Who will not be kind to the stranger by his gate!

Who will not be kind to the stranger by his gate!

on your pillow at night you can look back on a bright spot—a beautiful oasis in the dreary march of life.

Who will not be kind to the stranger by his gate? Who will not perform one good deed, to be registered above, as a passport to the kingdom of heaven? [Portland Bulletin.

Division of Labor.—A certain preacher, who was holding forth to a somewhat wearied congregation, lifted up his eyes to the gallery, and beheld his son pelting the people with chesnuts. Dominie was about to administer, ex cathedra, a sharp and stringent reprimand for this flagrant act of impiety [Bost. Times.]

Was preacures. [Van Buren (Ark.) lotel. Sept. 30.

Rev. J. H. Fairchild at Exeter N. H.—Rev. Mr. Fairchild, on Tuesday evening, preached a farewell discourse to the Church and Socisy at Exester N. H. over which he was pastor for about a year and a half previous to his last difficulty. A large sudience assembled on the occasion, embracing most of his former congregation. His text was from the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. made an lirect all the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. mede and lirect all the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. mede and lirect all the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. mede and lirect all the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. mede and lirect all the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. mede and lirect all the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. mede and lirect all the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. mede and lirect all the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. mede and lirect all the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. mede and lirect all the cave thee, nor forsake thee. Mr. F. mede and lirect all the cave thee and the cave thee and the cave the cave the cave t

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steam Mershall, Wednesday morning, when in the struck a rock and stove a hole in her botton obliged to go upon the railway at Portland i noon, for repairs. [Be